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more economic distribution of products and commodities. (2). To coördinate by mutual agreement with the several public bodies, their investigations, and to provide for such additional investigations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section. (3). To coöperate with agencies of the federal government and of other governments and with voluntary associations having for their object the investigation and development of the resources, markets, industries, and opportunities of the state and of the various sections and communities therein. (4). To publish such reports and to make such recommendations to the legislature as may be advisable in carrying out the duties of the board."

It is made the duty of the governor, as chairman of the board, to appear in person before a joint session of the legislature, at noon, on the first Tuesday in February, 1913, and at noon each legislative day thereafter until such joint session shall adjourn, and to there answer questions submitted not less than three days before by any member of the legislature regarding the Board of Public Affairs and its work.

For the purposes of this law the term "public body" is defined as follows: "The phrase 'public body' shall mean and include every incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws of this state; every department, commission or board in which any such incumbent is employed as such: and every officer, office, department, commission, board, or institution, the conduct or operation of which involves the receipt, expenditure or handling of any state funds or property." The term "accounts" shall mean all accounts, records and reports relating to the jurisprudence of any public body.

LORIAN P. JEFFERSON.

Cold Storage. Under the new Indiana law regulating cold storage warehouses, all food products placed in cold storage must bear a tag showing the date of entry and on removal, a similar tag showing date of departure, except when such articles become objects of interstate commerce. Food products offered for sale in the state which, however, have been in cold storage outside of the state must bear the tags required for products whose storage took place in the state. The time limit for storage in Indiana is placed at nine months, the state board of health to decide on the condition of food which has been in storage for a longer period. Sales of articles, the tags of which have been altered or destroyed, are unlawful. Storage eggs must

not be sold as fresh eggs and, further, eggs which have been in storage thirty days and the containers in which they are delivered to the purchaser must be plainly marked "cold storage." The state board of health may inspect at any time the records it requires cold storage warehousemen to keep and it is the same board from which warehousemen must obtain licenses before they can do business, the funds from the license fees of \$10 each being used for the enforcement of the law. Such licenses may be revoked by the board if in their opinion the warehouse is unsanitary or conducted in any way contrary to law. In further carrying out the act, not only the board of health but the state food and drug commissioner and the county, city and town health officers have full powers to inspect premises and prosecute violators of the act.

ETHEL CLELAND.

Commission Government Law of New Jersey. As a part of a program of "progressive legislation" the legislature of New Jersey has passed an act providing a form of government of cities by commission. This act, which is permissive and applies to "cities, towns, boroughs and other municipalities" contains only such features as are now commonly found in laws for this purpose. The commissioners, five in number for cities of ten thousand population or over and three for smaller cities, are chosen simultaneously for a term of four years. The board at its organization elects one of its number to preside with the title of mayor but such officer has no veto power. Upon this board of commissioners are conferred all the powers, administrative, judicial and legislative hitherto exercised by the mayor, council and all other governmental bodies of the city. Besides the enumerated powers conferred on cities by existing law this act makes a general grant of authority to enact and enforce "all ordinances for the protection of life, health and property; to declare and prevent and summarily to abate nuisances; to preserve and enforce the good government and general welfare, order and security of such city and shall have all powers necessary for its government not in conflict with the laws applicable to all cities of this state or the provisions of the Constitution."

The administrative work is distributed among five departments, viz: public affairs, public safety, revenue and finance, streets and public improvements, and parks and public property. In cities having but three commissioners the first and second, and the fourth